bigger aum than they ever ciphered out before. I went to see how they will cipher it out, before we move. Let those people who are afraid take care. I am not afraid. If I were, I should take care. I am not afraid. If I were, I should take care. I would do anything in reason to remove this dissatisfaction. I feel mournful when I think of it. But I want somebody that is troubled, and wants it relieved, to suggest how we can relieve it. Kentucky is as loyal a State as ever was in the Union. They want something, I know. The people have been aroused by this election, as is natural. All Presidential elections excite a great deal of feeling; and for that reason it is the worst time in the world to try to amend the Constitution. They have talked it so long that they begin to believe it themselves, that the Republican party means to endanger their institutions. I said here four years ago, when I liest took my seat under a new name—I used to come under another name—I was about the same man I was before—and I said that if I found myself in a party that undertook to disturb the institutions of the South, I would quit that party immediately. So I will. I have been in it now four years, and I have yet to see or hearthe first man among our party whe proposes any such thing. I have no such party attachment as would keep me in a party that I thought meant to break the Constitution. As to the President elect, he is from Kentucky. All his social ties are in Kentucky. As has been well remarked by a Senator, he has not only said what he would do, but be has said what he would not do; and I do not believe there can be two inferences about that. Some candidates only say what they will do; but Mr. Lincoln has not left you to infer what he will not do. That is the man we have elected; and you can find in his record that he will not disturb Slavery anywhere. He is against any such thing; and if he were not, he has family connections, social ties, and kindered that would prevent him. These are higher his record that he will not disturb Slavery anywhere. He is against any such thing; and if he were not, he has family connections, social ties, and kindred, that would prevent him. These are higher garanies than parchanent. I would rather have the fervent, effectual prayer of a righteous man for this Union, than all you can write on parchment to save it. I thought when I got up that I would keep my voice from tising, because, when men's voices rise, sometimes their feelings get the better of them. I thought I would talk as if I was talking to my brothers, making not arguments but suggestions. No man felt more deeply impressed with the beautiful effort of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Seward) than I did. It came from the right quarter to give peace. But the felt more deeply impressed with the beautiful effort of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Seward) than I did. It came from the right quarter to give peace. But the very next speech that was made after it was the bitterest I have heard in the Senate. That was the response. I say this with the utmost kindness to my friend from Missouri (Mr. Polk), who made that speech. It was very bitter. The effort of the Senator from New-York did not seem to have appeased him at all. I think the Senator from New-York went a great way. Why, Mr. President, it is something for a party in the majority to agree to conclinate in the present aspect of this country. I will do anything that I can do that will not demoralize the Government. I am afraid of that—absolutely afraid of it. I am afraid to do anything that will bring reproach upon the Government I love. The Senator from New-York said, that to threats he would offer conciliation. That I would do. He said that to exactions be would grant cencessions. That I am not quite certain that I would do. He said that to houtile array he would give the right hand of brotherhood. That is good. Thave faith that the millennium will come; but I do not think it is here now. That would be good dectrice then. No, Sir, the millennium has not come. I know the reading; but I suppose it was wrongly rendered. I could hardly ever interpret the scripture there where it said that generation should see it; but I suppose the translators rendered it wrongly; they did not quite understand the original tongue. But, Sir, the millennium did not come while others like him fester and pester the society in which they live, shame their country. suppose the translators rendered it wrongly; they did not quite understand the original tongue. But, Sir, the milleanium did not come while Judas Iscariot lived, nor will it come while others like him fester and pester the society in which they live, shame their country, and disbouer beir race. It will not come while such men are here. They will be disposed of before that time comes. The Senator from Kentucky believes with me in that respect. I shall not utter a sentiment that the will not agree with. If I do, I will take it back immediately. He and I have lived too long together for me to say anything disrespectful to him. I never land any uneasiness in reference to him but about one thing, and that was about my children. I was not atraid that they would love him better than they did me, [laughter,] and that is the case with all Rhode Island. There is no Prince of Wales or his mother, or any other crowned head of Europe, that Rhode Islanders would travel so far to see as the Senator from Kentucky. It is so now, and it has been so for the last quarter of a century. I have read ever these resolutions, and I have said all that I intend to say about making the proposed amendment perpetual. I hope the Senator from Kentucky will run out in his own mind the idea that I gave him about that, and will feel just as I do in regard to it. The series of resolutions introduced by Edmund Kandolph into the Convention, declared that there ought to be a Government which could be changed by a majority less than the whole. That was one of the cardinal principles laid down when this Government was framed. Now, it is proposed to make this proposition so that it cannot be changed by a majority less than the whole. That was one of the cardinal principles laid down when this Government was framed. Now, it is proposed to make this proposition so that it cannot be changed. The Senator from Kentacky loves the Constitution as well as I do. He was brought up under its teach hings. He has illustrated it. Guaran tees to Slavery are proposed a porters. Now, I want the Senator from Kentucky to turn his mind and his energies to some method of composing these difficulties that shall not destroy the Government his mind and his energies to some method of component. I am willing to say that any interference with Slavery in the States by the General Government is not among the powers granted to Congress, and ought not to be granted or exercised for all time. I do not believe that the General Government has any such power now. I never did believe it; and if you want to make it any clearer I would put that in. The powers of this Government are as distinct and as independent as if there were no States. The powers delegated to the National Government are to be exercised as if there were no States. On the other hand, the powers that are retained by the States, and the people of the States, are as independent of those as if there was no National Government. That is my doctrine. I am a State-Rights man as well as a National man; and the powers are clearly defined—defined in the book and defined by the practical experience of seventy years. I should like to see a man bold enough to say that, under the authority of the Constitution, the General Government it creates could interfere with Slavery in the States in others, but Thever made a special that up the presence of every candidate before the people; never. I was told that up in Harrisburg, by former distinguished Senator from Virginia, Watkin authority of the Constitution, the General Government it created could interfere with Slavery in the States in any way, directly or indirectly. I believe in no such doctrine, and I do not believe there is anybody who bolds it; at least I have never seen him, nor do I believe there is a public man in the United States big enough to obtain a vote for President that would ever think of it, of whatever party he might be. We have nothing to do with protecting it or disturbing it in the States; but in regard to the Territories, I do not agree with the new-fashioned notion. I believe we have a right to do either in the Territories. We have a right to govern the Territories as we please. I sgree with the new-assioned notion. I believe we have a right to do either in the Territories. We have a right to govern the Territories as we please. I do not agree in the notion that this Government is a trustee of thre States for the Territories. I never heard of such a doctrine until lately. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lane) says that he is for laving the equal rights of all the States in this league. Why, St. they had an alliance in Europe in 1815—I think it was the treaty of Vienna—where the five great Power's agreed together to take carp of the rest of the world, and formed what was called "The Holy Alliance," and I believe it is in being yet, and that there was a talk of calling them together to take care of Italy. That alliance consisted of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. If either of those powers, during the last forty-five years, had discovered a new country, do you suppose it would give up its own title to it, and say it held it for the alliance? If a treaty of alliance for boundaries and the balance of power in Europe had defined stipulated powers, anything they did they would do in common as we do; but is there any power here to discover territory. That is not one of the express powers granted in the Constitution, and on the theory of all these recessionists, when a ship of John Jacob Aster's discovered the mouth of the Columbia River, and took discovered the mouth of the Columbia River, and took possession of it, that territory would belong to the State of New-York. The Constitution gives this Govpossession of it, that territory would belong to the State of New-York. The Constitution gives this Government no power to acquire territory. Why is not that territory New-York 2. The power that discovers a country by taking possession of the mouth of a river, takes all the alopes that run into it. That is the doctrine. If you get into a madhole anywhere you must take all the country you can see. Upon this idea, it would belong to New-York, manifestly; but it is a power incident to the national sovereignty; and so the sallor himself understood it, and he hoisted the stars and stripes there instead of the flag of New-York. What hight have any of these other States to control Slavery in that territory by virtue of our being trustees for the States. It is moonshine, utter moonshine. The territory belongs to the Government of the United States as an incident of its sovereignty, and every sailor that could Landreef or steer would know what flag to put up on a discovered country without consulting any constitutional hawyers. It would be the national flag. My friend from Kentucky knows that. He believes it. We acquire territory in consequence of our national sovereignty. There is no expasses power in the Constitution for it. It is an incident to sovereignty, an incident to the war and treaty making powers. We own the territory. The States have no more to do with it than its Emperor of France—not a bit more; and this Government has nothing to do with their local affairs, ex-

cept to protect them. That we are bound to do. We have given them guaranties to take care of them, to save them from themselves, if they have disturbances among themselves, and call upon us; and we ought to do it. I am ready to do it if there is any disturbance. There is no man here but is willing to prevent any invasion of any State for the purposes of injury and annoyance, and to punish those engaged in it. This was brought up against the Republican party. Everything that has been done for the last twenty years is charged to the Republican party, which in my State did not exist until four years ago last May. That was the first meeting they ever held there under their organization—the first time they ever got together. When were the Personal Liberty bills, which are said to be an infraction of this treaty, passed? Massachusetts is arraigned here every cept to protect them. That we are bound to do. We Liberty bills, which are said to be an infraction of this treaty, passed? Massachasetts is arraigned here every other day for having passed Personal Liberty bills in fracting the Constitution. Why, Sir, if they are unconstitutional, they are utterly void. Everybody knows that. But who passed them? The first Personal Liberty bill that has been bandied about here all over the Senate was passed when both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature were Democratic, with a Democratic Governor approving of it; and the Negro Equality law passed the same month. This Negro Equality law passed the same month. This Negro Equality law passed the law which forbade the intermarriage of different races. That was done by the Democrats, and the next year the Democratic Governor, who approved those acts, beat "Honest John Davis." I went there and made speeches to elect John Davis, but he was beaten. Our candidate was not elected by the people, nor was the other man in 1842, but John Davis, but he was beaten. Our candidate was not elected by the people, nor was the other man in 1842, but he was elected by the Legislature, and next year he beat us one vote. The third year we had a national fight, and we beat them in Massachasetts; but we were beaten ourselves in the country in 1844; and that same Governor who signed this Personal Liberty bill and the Negro Equality bill, was sent into the Senate for the best office in New-England, nominated by Mr. Polk, and every Democratic Senator voted for him, knowing that that was the fact, if they knew anything about it; but I do not know whether they knew it or not. If they did, they would not care a fig about it, if about it; but I do not know whether they knew it of not. If they did, they would not care a fig about it, it he was on their side, but they would say: "This man probacly had to get in by promising the Abolitionists to do something if he got their votes;" and that is the way he did get in. Their idea is, "it will do very well if our folks do it; only let it work for the benefit well if our folks do it; only let it work for the beneat of the Democratic party, and you may pass Personal Liberty bills or Negro Equality bills to your heart's content." But now they get up here and lay these bills to the Republican party, when the first Republican Governor elected in Mussachusetts brought to the notice of the Legislature the very provisions in that bill which were wrong, and that Legislature altered them, although they had been on the statute-book twelve years with all sorts of Governors, and nobody ever thought of them until Gov. Banks called attention to them. And yet these are the grave charges thrown up here against the Republican party, and nobody ever thought of them mint too. Bains called attention to them. And yet these are the grave charges thrown up here against the Republican party, and made the occasion for breaking up this Government—such kind of things as these. I do not care what kind of laws they pass in Georgia or South Carolina affecting us; only I do not like to see those laws imprisoning our sailors because they are poor fellows. South Carolina made a law of that kind; but when she wanted to get trade with England, she repealed it in reference to her own brothers. That is the way they treat us; but we are not going to fight about it, or quarrel over it. Our law in Rhode Island was passed six or eight years before there ever was a Republican party there—and there were more than six times as many Whigs who voted against it as there were Democrats. Two of the leading Whig members made speeches against it; but they were beaten. Afterward, one of those men who opposed it came to be Chief Justice of our State. He was on the committee to revise the stitutes—to make a code—and he pared that thing all down, and got it so that it was offensive; and I said that, if our state. The was on the comments of the control o of what she did then, never to hardone, although she toward her for what she had done before, although she had done a good many bad things. I do not mean to have any hard feelings toward any State, or the people of any State, but I caunot go quice as far as the Senator from New-York; for I think the millennium has not come, though I have fall faith that it will come. I do not know of a man in the country who could say as much as he did with as much propriety. It is something like a pendulum—the further it swings one way, of its own momentum, it will swing just so much further the other way. I keep pretty nearly right up and down, as well as I can. I do not want to be so straight that I must lean over, although I am bent a little by age; and therefore I do not mean to go very far from my moorings. I have always held to these opinions, and do not mean to change them if I can help it. There may be circumstances which will oblige me to do so. But I regretted, more than anything else in this debade, to see a disposition to heap everything upon this Republican gretted, more than anything else in this debate, to see a disposition to heap everything upon this Republican party, as if they made this fuse. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says, "I told you so three or four years ago." I do not know but he did. There is a great deal of logic in facts; and we have been "told so" until we have carried pretty nearly all the Free States. A great deal of it came from its being told that we meant to rule the country. have said for the last three years to my friends of the South, that I have met at the Springs, that I believe they had get to this pass, that nothing would convince they had got to this pass, that nothing would convince them that we were not a pack of pickpockets and thieves, but for us to get power, and then their stumporators would cease to be liars; because we should show them we had no intention of hurting them, and nothing else would prove it but our acts. I consider it providential that we have got power so that these disinguished men, before we all die out—old fogies as they call us—may see that this Government can be administered by a Republican President to the benefit of all his fellow-ditizens in harmony and peace. Now, I make what are called stamp speeches in my State and others, but I never make a speech that I would not utter in the presence of every candidate before the

Leigh. He said we must make stump speeches; and as we did not know he told us how. He said that we must not say shything on the stump that we would not say before a court of justice under eath as to the trath. That was his rule, and I have observed that rule ever since. I said on the stump that I knew all of the candidates before the country; and I believed they were all eminently able to administer the Government. I would not say it now, because I have seen some of them are getting to be sectional. But I said it then, and I believed it; and I would not be a great ways off now if I were to say it. I think they have got excited, and are a little disposed to give up the doctrines that they maintained then. If they think they were wrong, I commend them for giving them up.

I do not think there is a doctrine in our platform that is subject to criticism; not one. Now, why should we give it up? It says that we mean to protect the States in their rights, and especially the right to regulate their own institutions in their own way. We polled nearly two million votes, and these voters stand pledged to that doctrine. The Senator from Illinois roceived twelve or thirteen hundred thousand. Certainly they stand pledged to it, and against this doctrine of interfering for the purpose of protecting slave property in the Territories. There are three millions three hundred thousand voters and these voters than pledged to many such interference. They are all against it. I consider Mr. Bell's vote just as much on the Republican side as I do Mr. Lincoln's. I count anybody who voted against the other candidate. I wanted our voters, where they could help Bell, to vote for him. That was my feeling. I think him an honorable, high-minded and good man—and so I may say of the other candidate—but I do not believe he could have got trine. Out of 4,600,000 votes, he could not have got candidate—but I do not believe he could have got 300,000 votes in this country upon the secession doc trine. Out of 4,600,000 votes, he could not have got 300,000 in the country upon this secession platform, in my deliberate judgment. He did not get more than one-sixth of the votes as it was. All the rest of the candidates were diametrically opposed to this doctrine. Those 600,000 now come here and demand that all the others shall throw up their platform and break the Constitution, in order to appearse them. That is just the doctrine, as I see it. That is the legic of these facts, and I cannot get anything class. doctrine, as I see se facts, and I ca these facts, and I cannot get anything che out of them. I ask the Senator from Kertacky if that is fair? He would not do it. It and I will do anything that is right; but there is no propriety in denouncing a great party that can poll a million votes and more. Men have principles, feelings, love of country, and they will not be outreged by the surrender of their doctrines. We cannot make our people do it. I might get along with them it I could get home; I would talk as well as I could to them; but they would be mortified and chagrined at a surrender of principle. I should like to make a congressional declaration, if it is needed—and such declarations go a great way—and let every man put his name on the call of the Yeas and Navs in favor of it, assuring the disquieted people of this country that they and I will do anything that is right; but there assuring the disquieted people of this country that they are made in our hands; that we mean to protect them in their rights; that we mean to do everything that broth ers ought to do to brothers. I will vote for such a declaration. I will do anything that I can to appeause these feelings that so agitate the country, and even agree to alter the Country to do not

riper distinguished Senator from Virginia, Watkin righ. He said we must make stump speeches; an we did not know he told us how. He said that w

put so many things in it. But I would not undertake put so many things in it. But I would not undertake now to read these resolutions through, and find out exactly their positions in a fortnight. I want to think of a thing as much as a week after I have read it, to see how it is coming out, before I am willing to speak on it. The time has been when I could get up here at will and speak better, without knowing much about the subject; give free vent to my feelings, and go it at large. Laughter. But I am old enough to know it is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken. I would rather look it over awhile. I hope I have seen reported for speaking nearly what I think. taken. I would rather look it over awhile. I hope I have some reputation for speaking nearly what I think, after I do look it over; and I do not want to lose it. I have been teld that there were propositions here that would satisfy some of the old thirteen States. I cannot help having a little more regard for them. I do not want Georgia to leave us. I do not want South Carolina to leave us. As to oner two of the "boughten" States, I do not believe we shall miss them much, anyhow. They cost us ten times as much as they are worth, and if they went to-morrow, it would not worry me as much as it would to lose one of the old thirteen, in which I have lived. I have lived under every President that ever was elected in this country. They were much as it would to lose one of the old thirteen, in which I have lived. I have lived under-every President that ever was elected in this country. They were pretty good men. I like the old thirteen. I do not want Georgia or South Carolina to go out. I rememmember when I tulked about their banks in South Carolina, they complimented me wery much; and I received letters every day thanking me for defending them against one of their Senators, who never meant to say anything about them; but they took the notion that he did. I wish I could talk to them about going out of this Union. I would beg of them, plead with them, and implore them not to go. I would assure them that they should have always a comfortable berth in this country—better than they can get out of it. As to Georgia, I have strong personal reasons for loving that State, because I have lived in it; and I have never lived in any State in which I was not well treated. Rhode Island has great public reasons for loving Georgia. The soil of Georgia holds the ashes of one of the noblest of our revolutionary worthies—a man who was second only to him who was peerless among men. We want that dust before Georgia goes out of this country. We want to place it in his native land, by his kindred. Let not that dust go out of the Union. We want to bring it to Rhode Island; and when the last morning reveille shall beat, that shall summon his spirit to resammate that dust, let him rise with the same flag waving over him that was borne by those grateful, mounful, and gallant Georgians when they laid him to rest. It was then, is now, and I trust ever shall be, the flag of the Union. [Applause in the galleries.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A POOR SOUTHERN To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Blue Wing N C., January,, 8,, 1861 Sir as your paper is the leading organ of the Black Republican party of the North I have concluded to let you know something about the condition of N., C., as regard Secession. You are aware that South Carolina with Florida and the other cotton States will soon be out of the uneion & what next, Maryland & Del. will also go off & can the South be coerce .. nor .. nevee.. The South can take care of the North & France will take care of .. Jonay Bull. You people of the north think that we poor people of the South will fight aginst the country that gives us birth.. you, are mighty mistaken I am a poor man & am Reddy now to fight rather than see the South subgugated to the North., it is remord here in Person County that Buchanan has sent a vessels, of war to South Carolina to Coerce her., & North Carolinian is going to South Carolina every day this is no., Joke.. it will take two milions of men to Subdue South Carolina Volunteer companys is forming all over the South.. I saw an old man to day seventy years olde that was going to South Carolina to fight. You Northern men knows nothing about the condition of the slave. he is well fed has plenty of time to cut and sleep & is not worked hard we poor men of the South has the whole management of the slave,, being overseers for their masters and we ought to be a Judge of their treatment and condition .. the negro is satisfied with his condition,, or a large majority are and I can tel you that if a civil ware take place with the North & South you need not count upon the negro,, for there is no fight in him., for ter men well armed will whip a thousand Negres,, for of all things in the wold the Negro is the Scarrest creture,, I could take an old Gann Barrel & Scar ten Negres to dinth if they knowned there were no Lerd in it,, I can tel you that the Ladyes of the South are taught to Shoot the rifle and pistole & they use them with, deadly, aim,, they can take care of the Negres & we men will take care of You Yankees,, take care when the war commence it do not end in the whole Subjugation of the, North,, who fought the great Battle of 1812,, who was it that whip the Solgers that took Napolion Bonaparte at Waterloo was it not the South & raw malitia at that, But you Northerners think you have Gen, Scott to lead you do not be too Sure of that.. & even if he should be so loste to all humain feeling as to side with the north you never could Subde us you would find Gen Scoti all over the

North, warn your people of the danger night & day & generation to the Latest day will rise up and call You Blessed, Say to you man Lincoln if he have one spark of chivalry in him or one moments of love for this ancion Resigned for he can never be inaugrated in Washington be will find a brutus. He can not be inappropriated unless he has a milion of men at his Back. You republicans has fell off in your own by talking what you intended to do when Lincoln was elected,, now I write this in the kindest of feeling,, take warring, I expect to meet your countrymen on the Battlefield in deadly combat. I intend to do my duty & if I die I will die face formast to my enemies but I had rather Live in peace with my Brethern of the North, this is the sentiments of a poor man though true one to the South. C. A. SMITH. true one to the South.

THE TEMPER OF CONNECTICUT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.
NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 21, 1861.

The prevailing feeling in Connecticut is, that the time for compromise, and cowardly, degrading conces-sions on the part of the great North, has passed, and we warn the representatives of this State at Washington to be on their guard; that nothing short of the sterling sentiments of Senator Foster, which, by the way, after the construction given to remarks by him at the early part of the session, have gladdened the heart of every true Republican in the State, will satisfy their constituents. Let no one, or any number of them, for a moment suppose that they can in any manner compromise the honor and dignity of the State, by indorsing any measure looking to a Slave-Code for the Territories, any concessions extending the area of Slavery, by tinkering the Constitution or otherwise, without signing their political death-warrant. We point them to the fate of Toucey, Ingersoll, Arnold, and Bishop, who in turn attempted to misrepresent their State, and were speedily consigned to po-litical infamy and oblivion. So, too, of Clark, who imagined that, under the cover of Americanism, he could play into the hands of the Slave Power, in voting against Banks for Speaker, but was sent into political retirement for the rest of his natural life for his doughfaccism. If Connecticut, when she had only half emerged from the darkness of Loco-Focoism, would not tolerate an acquiescence in the demands of Slavery in question, will she now be likely to subscribe to the present still more arrogant demands of that power, and that, too, when she counts her Republican majorities by thousands? We tell you Nay! gentlemen. It will be found far easier to stand firm for the right in face of the counter agencies at Washington, than to stand up against the irresistible power of popular disapproba-tion at home. The "irrepressible conflict" is upon us, and must be met and settled, not for to-day or to-morrow, but for all time to come; and better for that representative of the North that he had never been born, who now, in the mighty struggle, shall prove false to the high trust reposed in him. There is little on the surface of society to show the

all-powerful throbbing and upheaving of Northern feeling, in view of the scenes that are being enacted for the weal or wo of the nation. Like the smothered fires of volcano, which only need ventilation to cause them to burst forth in terrible fury, the Free North is biding the time when the necessity for open action shall come, not in lawless violence, but in the stern vindication of her cherished rights and time-honored institutions. The mighty prowess of a free-born and free-educated people -a people who feel that they have already, for the sake of peace, conceded more than ought to be required, or could, with any show of reason be asked of them-that they have almost sacrificed their manhood and independence but to be spit upon for the sacrifice -is aroused, the final touchstone is being applied to them. They prefer peace and quiet, to move undisturbed amid life's daily duties; but the unwelcome reality that this is not long to be vonchsafed to them is growing stronger and stronger. A call from the Government would be responded to in one week by 10,000 men, even in this quiet and peace-

HOW SECESSION IS REGARDED IN CUBA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1861. As we deal in slaves, and make direct importations from the coast of Africa, I think the voice of Cuba is of some consequence. Cubans say that South Carolina acts in fraud of justice, and destroys the cause sho had, if any existed, for the reason that she makes no reclamation of the other contracting parties with her, nor demands of them the justice she affects to claim. The news brought to us by the Bienville from New-Orleans, has touched the very heart of Cuban sentiment-and is viewed as veritable fillibustero action as was ever concocted against Cuba or the States of Central America—they have no respect for any such action-either, as against the institutious of the United States, or any other recognized and established governments. Excuse me, if I have touched upon things which you may think belong especially to the United States-but we believe that we suffer with you in the present political controversy, for the reason that all the asual channels of commerce are choked up-all branches of our international trade and exchanges are paralyzed. Bankruptcy ensues for the same reason, and we are sitting down among the ruins of a prosperity which has not been realized, even in the freest country which has ever existed. For this reason we feel that we have a right to send along the destructive tide a voice from Cuba. There are many in Cuba who languish to be at the side of Anderson, in the defense of Sumter. The writer was at West Point with him, and knows his sterling worth as a soldier and a man. Good boys make brave men and worthy citizens-to be trusted in time of imminent danger; he will do his whole duty, enstained or not by the Administration. Since your troubles began, bad men everywhere have been standing ready to take advantage of your condition; they are the bandite, making the mobs which invade the confederate domain and divide the plunder; they have no industry, and robbery is their vocation; they are at home in the political and social chaos which is being instituted. Excuse me, I will say no more.

The slave-social condition of Cuba is in active progressive condition, since the action of South Caroa has been understood in Cuba; vessels are being fitted out every week for the coast of Africa-Spanish Mexican and American. In the past year, or fourteen months, I know that over 25,375 bozal negroes have been introduced into Cuba, active subjects, and in good health; and this year, from the preparation, double the amount of negroes will be brought here. In the last ten days, two cargoes have been landedone of 483, near the "Isle of Pines" west, and the other on the north side near Sierra Morena of 480. The effect of Southern offensive action has been pernicious to our trade, and the news just received by the Bienville, from New-Orleans, will continue to depress busi

ners in our staples.

The neminal basis for Sugars is 55; to 53; \$\P\$ 100 ib of No. 12.

No shipments for the United States, and for European ports the

o shipments for the United States, for Museowado, 4] do.
Molasses (Clayed), 4] rials per keg : for Museowado, 4] do.
Freights—Light demand; nothing for the United States.
Eachenge.—London, 60 days sight; 12] to 14] prem.; New
ork, 4 to 15, short, United States Gold Ooins, 16 to —prem. Health of Havana good, and the city filled with

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOSE OFFERED BY

AS A SURSTITUTE FOR THOSE OFFERED BY
MR. CHITTENDEN.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

SEC. 1. Congress shall make no laws in respect to
demestic secreture in any Territory of the United
States; and all Territorial Governments shall be
formed on the model and in the terms of the organic
acts, approved Sept. 9, 1850, and called "The Compremise Measures;" and the validity of all Territorial
emetments shall be finally determined by the Supreme
Court of the United States, on appeal, or writ of error,
from the Territorial Courts; but no new Territory shall from the Territorial Courte; but no new Territory shall be organized until it shall contain 20,000 white inhabitants; nor shall any new State be admitted into the Union until it shall contain the requisite po for a Representative in Congress, according to Federal ratio of representation.

Sic. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish of interfere with the relation of persons held to service of abor in any State under the laws thereof, nor in any labor in any State under the laws thereof; nor in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of any State or Territory under whose laws persons are held to service or labor; nor shall Congress have power to abolish or impair the relation of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columba, under the laws in force therein, without the consent of Moryland and Virginia, so long as such relation shall exist in either of those States made the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have States under the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to interfere with or prevent the removal of per sons held to service or labor from one State or Territory

o another.

SEC. 3. The African slave-trade shall be forever sup-SEC. 3. The African slave-trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the daty of Congress to make such laws as will effectually prevent the immigration or importation into the United States of persons held to service or labor for life or for a period of years, or of any person intended to be as held in any State or place within the United States, under any pretense whatever.

SEC. 4. The second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the State or place from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged were criminal or not in the place where the fugitive was found.

the acts charged were criminal or not in the place where the fugitive was found.

Src. 5. The elective franchise and the right to hold effice, whether Federal, State, Territorial or Manicipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

Src. 6. The United States shall have power to acquire districts of country in Africa or South America, for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Trensury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may desire to have removed from within several States may desire to have removed from within their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of

such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Src. 7. Whenever any person held to acrvice or labor, as provided in the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall escape, and the Marshal or other officer whose duty it may be to arrest such fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, such fugitive shall be rescued by force, Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide by law for the payment of the full value of such fugitive to the party to whom such service or labor may be due; and in all cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they have the right, in their own name, to such the county in which such violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, to relence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, to re-cover the amount paid by them, with interest and damages; and the said county, for its indemnity, may sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers the amount paid to the United States, together with inter-est and damages.

et and damages.

Sec. 8. The first and second clauses of the first secion of the second article of the Constitution shall read

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall be ineligible to the office of President for the ensuing six years after having performed the duties of President, and shall be elected as follows:

The Legislature of each State, at its first session after any Federal census, shall divide said State into as many Congressic and districts as it shall be entitled to Representatives in Congress; which districts shall be as compact in form, and nearly equal in population, as practicable. In each of said districts one elector of President and Vice-President shall be chosen by the people thereof having the qualifications requisite for electors of Representatives in Congress; and, in ad-dition, two electors for the State at large shall be chosen by the members of the Legislature, assembled in nt convention for that purpose, on the day appointed

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. It is understood among the Secession leaders here that Gen. Jed. Day is will be elected President of the

Provisional Government to be established at Montgom ery on the 4th proximo.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR CURTIN

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR CURTIN AND GOVERNOR HICKS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, {
HARRISHER, January 15, 1861.}

My Dear Sir: I have just returned from the ceremony of my inauguration; and, as the first act of my official career, I write to express to you my profound admiration of the patriotic resolution you have displayed in assisting to maintain the Union of our beloved country in the present perilous crisis. In common with all the citizens of Pennsylvania, I have regarded with the deepest respect and gratitude your firm and manly resistance of the efforts which have been made to swerve you from the path of duty which you had wisely resolved to follow; and in behalf of those citizens, I tender to you assurances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active cooperation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed, can give you.

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving condinators in

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving condutors in the accomplishment of the noble purpose you have in view, I have informally commissioned the Hon. R. M. Palmer, Speaker of our State Senate, the Hon. Gidson J. Ball, a leading and influential member of our Honse of Representatives, and Norton McMichael, esq., a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth, to wait upon you for me, and in my stead to convey to you personally the opinions I entertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a ally the opinions I entertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a full, mutual understanding of our respective wishes and objects. These gentlemen are amply authorized to speak to you in my name, to spread before you my views, to receive from you any suggestions you may feel inclined to make: and they are, also, amply qualified to explain to you the feelings and opinions of the people of this State on the great questions which now agitate and distract the public mind.

With assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear Sir, very truly.

His Excellency, Тиомаз И. Нох., Governor of Maryland.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1861. My Dear Sin: I avail myself of the first leisure moment to assure you that I am not insensible to the obligation under which you have placed me by your patriotic, kind and friendly letter of the 15th instant, handed me on Thursday by Messrs. Palmer, Ball and McMichael, the gentlemen charged by you with its custoly and delivery.

McMichael, the gentlemen charged by you with its custody and delivery.

With these gentlemen I had a frank, free, and full conversation. I told them that while I could only meet them informally, and had no power to pledge Maryland to adopt any particular measures of cooperation or conciliation, I would hear with pleasure any suggestions they could make with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of our national difficulties. I also, during the interview, inquired of them as to the rumored intention of a military display in Washington on or about the 4th of March, and was gratified to learn that the people of Pennsylvania entertained no such design. I told them, and I take pleasure in repeating it to you now, that the paople of Maryland are Union-loving and lawabiding; and, with some few exceptions, decided in feeling and action for the preservation of the Union; and will not desert it, until the necessity shall be more apparent than at present. Strongly opposed, as they and will not desert it, that the accessive and be more apparent than at present. Strongly opposed, as they were, to the election of Mr. Lincolu, the people of Maryland intend to make no opposition to, but, if necessary, will aid in securing the peaceable inauguration of the President elected according to the forms of the

I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner you ender the cooperation of the people of Pennsylvania in whatever just measures of conciliation may be pro-

Trusting in God, and confiding in the good sense of the American people, I still look to Congress for a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties—and I earmestly hope that you, and those acting with you, may be successful in your patriotic endeavors to secure measures of conciliation.

I am aware that much of the ill feeling between the

ections is attributable to the Personal Liberty laws of come of the Northern States, and though these have been decided by the Courts to be unconstitutional, yet hey are offensive to us, and should be, as I do

doubt they will be, repealed.

I believe the great body of the people, North and South, are still sound in their attachment to the Union, and that the ultraists alone, North and South, by their unhely ambition, political and pecuniary, have brought our great country to its present deplorable condition.

Condition.

Though my sympathics are with the South, I feel no undue prejudice against our Northern brethren, believ-ing, as I do, that there is little difference between the ing, as I do, that there is listle difference between the extremists of either section as to the effect produced upon the country. I look, therefore, to the prudent action of the patriotic men now in council, and to the
people themselves, to save the country and restore
those fraternal relations that made us the admiration of
the world. Though the dreadful crisis now upon us
threatens the destruction of the Union. I trust in the
same Providence that guided our patriot fathers, and
hope, through His interposition, wise counsels may yet hope, through His interposition, wise counsels may yet prevail, and stay the hands now raise i to strike the fa-

I am a native of Maryland, the owner of a number I am a native of Maryland, the owner of a number of slaves, and my feelings and sympathes are naturally with the South; but above and beyond all these, I am for the Union; and forgetting all but honor, am ready to sacrifice life and fortune to save and perpetuate the Union of the States, formed by our fathers under the providence of God.

With sincere regard, I am, vety truly, your friend,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

His Excellency, A. G. Cuuris, Governor of Pennsylves

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

My DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 16th inst. advising me of a meeting of the people of the capital of Indiana, to take place on the 22d tasts, and asking a word of counsel in reference to the pending issues of the United States Government, which they propose to onsider, is received.

I thank you most sincerely for this mark of your

Trinking you meet sincerely for this max of your confidence in my judgment and patriotism. I yield to your request in a spirit of humility; but, I trust, with a fidelity and unsclishness which become one who knows how much all personal greatness is dwarfed in companison with the magnitude of the events of our

The threatened di solution of the Government of the The threatened di solution of the Government of the United States of America takes no reflecting man by supprise. The existence of two elements of civilization of Free and Slave society—of Freedom and Slavery—of Republicanism and Despoism—of appeal to right and rule of force—in the same Government, was an anomaly in theoretic unity—was a disturbing influence before and in the formation of the Federal Union. Thomas Jefferson and Reger Sherman and all the leaders of the true Democracy looked upon the existence of African Slavery as an alien and destructive element in our Republic, and went down to their graves fearful of the issues, which it now forces upon us—which are, in a word, to yield to its unquestioned rule or suffer a dissolution of the Union.

Before we can apply a remedy to the present ills, we must understand the real causes of the disease.

1. First, then, the Personal Liberty bills of the Free States are not the cause.

1. First, then, the Personal Liberty bills of the Free States are not the cause.

The very dispassionate editors of The National Intelligencer, after a full review of the laws of all the Free States supposed to nullify the Fugitive Slave law, admit that but four States have passed laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, and one of them, Massachusette, stands in a doubtful position. The intention of these laws seems to be simply to protect the rights of Freemen generally, without reference to the Fugitive Slave law; and of but few of them to nullify the unconstitutional provisions of Mason's bill. Every Southern State has similar Personal Liberty bills; and my own State, in defiance of the Federal Constitution, generalizes Governor Dennison's illegal refusal to return Lego into a law.

generalizes Governor Dennison's illegal refusal to re-turn Lago into a law.

All the Republican party ask is to have that law cleared of its unconstitutional and insulting clauses, and it will be carried out in good faith, as our fathers in the Constitution agreed. And all Personal Liberty bills conflicting with its legal enforcement will be re-pealed.

bills conflicting with its legal enforcement will be repealed.

2. Neither is the refusal of the Republican party to allow Slavery to go into the Territories a cause.

In this we follow the footsteps of our fathers, and the footsteps even of the disunion Democracy running down to a late period in our times.

The South knows very well that, under even the local Territorial sovereignty of her Cincinnati Platform, by sad experience, she cannot meet Free Labor by a free ballot, and conquer. Her usurpation of political power in the persons of the Supreme Court of the United States she also knows, as her great leader, Senator Doughas, admits, cannot avail her, even if acquiesed in by Republicans, against the inevitable "unfinendly legislation" of the Free-Labor settlers of the Territories.

3. Neither is the election of Abraham Liacoln, the

Republican President, the cause.

The South knows that Mr. Lincola is a Kentuckian by birth, and has a Kentucky-born wife, and numerous slaveholding relatives—that he is an old Henry Clay Whig—a conservative by temperament, antecedents, and avowals, and that all the constitutional rights of the South will be by him the constitutional rights of the South will be by him thoroughly protected.
fact, the leading minds of the secession movement
abandon this ground of offense.
What, then, is the cause of the disunion move?

It is simply a desire to rule or rule—the old passion in the hearts of our humanity, which we are told is as old as the race, and antecedent to it, in the devils it old!

standard of liberty. South Carolina had tested the thing as early as [832-3. Failing in her designs of a separate existence (by which alone she could compet some of the trade which centers in New-York and the other free cities into the building up of her own Charleston), upon the Tariff issue, she has steadily abided her time, and now, as Andrew Jackson foretold, she takes hold of the Slavery question to effect the same purpose, with the same diaregard of the rights of others—even of the border Slave States—but with more hope of final success.

In these aspirations of a separate existence, all the Cotton States sympathize, with the additional desire of cheap elaves imported from Africa, instead of the high-priced slaves which they are now compelled to buy of the Border Slave States.

Now, what shall Republicans do?

They can have peace by acquiescing in all the demands of the slave power; but it is peace at the expense of their equality in the Government, and loss of their liberty. There may be some who, like Esop's fat doc, will accept the terms; but I, who, like his wolf, have not only seen the marks of, but felt the collar, will part company here. We can have peace by allowing the Government to go into dissolution. Mr. Lincoln can say in his inaugural, whether issued from Washington or New-York: "All those States which stand by the Union, come up and take the oath of allegance to the Constitution of the United States of America and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and those States which choose may poaceably file off to whatever new affinities may attract them." But look at our plains, our mountains, our rivers, our seas, and say how long would such a pence last. And, lastly, we can have peace by standing on the Constitution (and the laws of our fathers) as it was, is, and shall be, and making others do the same—a peace which will secure us safety at home and respect abroad—a peace which will continue the granders do the same—a peace which will see the providence of God designs, shall be lengthened out int

In such case we would seek by friendly negotiation with England the union of the Canadas, which would more than compensate us for the loss of the South, and in turn we would stand the ally of England in her

more than compensate us for the loss of the South, and in turn we would stand the ally of England in her contests with foreign despotisms; and the two carry on the progress and civilizations of the nations in that union of sympathy, and race, and freedom which only now Slavery forbids.

I have thus hurriedly, my friend, given you my thoughts as they arise, without fear or concealment. Some have said that I ought to be silent—having just recovered partly from a long period of pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by devotion to politics—with a family which now especially demands all my carewith prospects of place, perhaps, which for a quarter of a century my principles have made impossible—I sm invoked, in the language of prudence, to be silent. Standing in the vanguard of a great and dangerous movement, I am told that leaders of revolutions rarely survive them. I may fall by the hands of violence—may be driven into exile, and may suffer poverty and die in obscurity. What shall P say? What shall I do? I listen—I hear the voice of conscience—the voice of God—of the great dead: "The man dies, but his memory lives." "Give me hierty, or give me death!"

Well, then, I think old Ben. Wade's speech in the Senate is the true ground. Let us stand with and by him to the end. "The Constitution, the Union and laws—they must be preserved." With old John Adams, "living or dying," I stand by the declaration.

Your friend.

E. M. Gloros, see, Speaker of the Indian House of Represent

Your friend.

C. M. CLAY.

J. V. Gonnon, esc., Speaker of the Indian House of Representatives, &c., Indianapoits, Indiana.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE UNION. BIS CONVERSATION WITH FAULKNER-HE DEP-

RECATES SECESSION.

The Paris correspondent of The Newark Daily Advertiser, after describing the New-Year's Reception of the French Emperor of the various Foreign Ministers, speaks of his interview with the American Embas-

speake of his interview with the American Embassador. He says:

"It new devolves upon your correspondent to describe an incident of the diplomatic reception, occurring a few moments after their formal address had been pronounced, which, at the present momentous juncture in the affairs of our own country, will exite a deep interest in the United States. The statement I am about to make may be rehed upon as exact in every particular. When the collective reception of the diplomatic body was over, the Emperor passed slowly along the line of Embassadors and Ministers, speaking a few words to each in person. After a moment's conversation with the Persian Embassador, who stood at the right of the Minister of the United States, the Emperor approached Mr. Faulkner and cordially shook his hand. The usual words of greeting were then exchanged, after which the Emperor asked, in English:

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States?" Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it."

the papers represent it."

"Inke most nations, Sire," replied Mr. Faulkner,
"We have our troubles, which have lost none of their
coloring, as described in the European press."

The Emperor—"I hope it is not true that any of
the States have separated from the General Confedera-Mr. Faulkner-" The States still form one common

Mr. Faulkner—"The States still form one common Government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitement, as we are with the vigor which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other Government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

strain apon it."

The Emperor—" I sincerely hope it may be so; and that you may long continue a united and prosperous people."

Mr. Faulkner then asked permission of the Emperor to present to him Mr. J. G. Clarke, acting Secretary of Legation, and Mr. E. Boyd Faulkner, acting Assistant Secretary, to whom his Majesty made a few kind remarks, and then passed on to the Minister of Degravate.

sistant Secretary, to whom his suggest, and as a kind temparks, and then passed on to the Minister of Denmark.

I repeat that the account given of this important conversation between Napoleon III. and the Minister of the United States may be relied upon fully. I have it from a gentleman who was present, and who heard every word pronounced on both sides. Indeed, the circumstances are now very generally known among the Americans in Paris, who comment upon the affair according to their individual political sentiments; but all, I believe, concarring in the opinion that the interrogations and observations of the Emperor were inspired by a sincere regret at our unhappy internecinally divisions, threatening a disaster which will not be attributed, in Europe, to its real sources, and which could not fail to inflict a terrible blow upon the struggling populations of Europe, looking to our country as a model of political liberty, and to our unexampled material prosperity as the most signal evidence of the success and stability of republican institutions.

MINOR ITEMS. CONNECTICUT READY.

GENERAL HEADGLAITERS STATE OF CONNECTION.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17, 1361.

General Orders—No. 227.]

A spirit of disloyalty to our National Union has manifested itself in a determination to decide upon constitutional rights, without resorting to judicial tribunals; in resolutions of State Legislatures and State Conventions ifested itself in a determination to decide upon constitutional rights, without resorting to judicial tribunals; is
resolutions of State Legislatures and State Conventions
which deny that allegiance is due the Federal Government from citizens of those States; in an attack upon a
vessel sailing with United States troops under the flag
of our country; in seizing and holding custom-houses,
arcensls and forts; and in a spirit which dictates the
course to be pursued by Federal officers, and which
justifies resistance to their authority.

When there is evidence of designs to subvert the
Government; when reason gives way to passion, and
order yields to anarchy; the civil power must fall back
upon the military for support, and rest upon this arm
of national defense for aid in protecting the property
and person of the cithren, in enforcing the laws, and in
maintaining the public peace.

As the active services of the militia may soon be required for the purpose above indicated, the Commanderin-Chief would call their attention to the importance of
filling up their ranks by enlistments, of a careful inspection of their arms and equipments, of perfecting
the uselves in drill and discipline, and of being ready to
render such service as any exigency may demand.

Major-General Thomas Guyer will promulgate these
orders in the division. By order of

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Commander-ta-Chief.

Joseph D. Williams, Adutant-General

No PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

It is a noteworthy fact, that in the Bpiccopel
Churches of this city on Sunday last, the usual prays
for "the President of the United States and all others
in authority." was changed so as to harmonics with

old!
"The irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor has been, by the natural laws of peaceable antag-onism, fought out, and victory has perched apon the